UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DOCKES -21-CR-00148-JLS-1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, * Docket Number:

Buffalo, New York

June 8, 2022 3:03 p.m.

JOHN DI BLASI, SENTENCING

Defendant. *

* * * * * * * * *

V.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOHN L. SINATRA, JR. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: TRINI E. ROSS,

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, By MEGHAN LEYDECKER, ESQ.,

Federal Centre, 138 Delaware Avenue,

Buffalo, New York 14202,

Appearing for the United States.

For the Defendant: FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE

By JEFFREY T. BAGLEY, ESQ.,

Assistant Federal Public Defender,

300 Pearl Street,

Suite 200,

Buffalo, New York 14202.

The Courtroom Deputy: KIRSTIE L. HENRY

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     The Court Reporter:
                                 BONNIE S. WEBER, RPR,
                                 Notary Public,
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                                 Robert H. Jackson Courthouse,
                                 2 Niagara Square,
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                                 Buffalo, New York 14202,
                                 Bonnie Weber@nywd.uscourts.gov.
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             Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography,
                     transcript produced by computer.
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                   (Proceedings commenced at 3:03 p.m.)
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             THE CLERK: All rise.
             The United States District Court for the Western
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    District of New York is now in session. The Honorable John
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    Sinatra presiding.
             THE COURT: Please be seated.
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             THE CLERK: United States versus John Di Blasi,
    Case Number 21-CR-148. This is a date set for sentencing on
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    violation of supervised release.
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             Counsel, please state your appearances.
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             MS. LEYDECKER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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    Meghan Leydecker on behalf of the Government.
             MR. BAGLEY: Good afternoon, Judge. Jeff Bagley for
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    Mr. John Di Blasi.
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             THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel.
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             Good afternoon, Mr. Di Blasi.
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             THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: We're here today for sentencing on
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Mr. Di Blasi's previous plea of guilty to violating the condition of his supervised release.
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On June 13, 2019, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia. Mr. Di Blasi was sentenced to 33 months in imprisonment and then three years of supervised release.

The supervised release included substance abuse testing, mental health treatment, search and drug treatment special conditions.

Mr. Di Blasi is also subject to the standard and mandatory conditions of supervised released. He began supervision on June 18, 2021.

On April 15, 2022, the Court received a petition for offender under supervision alleging violations of supervised release conditions.

Later, the Court received amended petitions, including the second amended petition, which is the operative one here.

Mr. Di Blasi has been detained pending the outcome of the violation proceedings since May 11, 2022.

On May 26, 2022, Mr. Di Blasi admitted to Charge 1 in the second amended petition, specifically that he failed to comply with the condition regarding notifying the probation officer of changes to where he works or anything else about his work, such as his position or job responsibilities, within a specified period of time. He remained remanded to the custody

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of the U.S. Marshals pending sentencing.
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Mr. Bagley, did you receive a copy of the probation officer's final report for violation of supervised release sentencing dated June 2, 2022?

MR. BAGLEY: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. And did you have a chance to review it with your client?

MR. BAGLEY: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Mr. Di Blasi, did you receive a copy of this final report as well?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you review it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And did you go over it with your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Ms. Leydecker, did you receive a copy of this report as well?

MS. LEYDECKER: I did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I will now place the report in the record under seal.

If an appeal is filed, counsel on appeal will be permitted access to the sealed final report, but not access to the recommendation.

Mr. Bagley, do you have any objections to the factual statements contained in the final report?

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MR. BAGLEY:
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                          No.
             THE COURT: Ms. Leydecker, how about you?
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             MS. LEYDECKER: No, Your Honor.
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                         I adopt the statements as set forth in the
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             THE COURT:
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    probation officer's final report as my findings of fact.
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             Mr. Bagley, do you have any objections to the
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    conclusions regarding the applicable sentencing guidelines
    contained in the final report?
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             MR. BAGLEY: I do not, Judge.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Same question for you,
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    Ms. Leydecker.
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             MS. LEYDECKER: No, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: I adopt the final report's conclusions
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    regarding the applicable sentencing quidelines and incorporate
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    them into the record.
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             Mr. Di Blasi admitted to a Grade C violation.
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    finding a Grade C violation, under the guidelines, I may either
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    revoke supervised release or extend the term of supervised
    release and/or modify the conditions of supervision.
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             According to application note one of Guideline Section
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    7B1.4, the criminal history category used to calculate the range
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    of imprisonment for a violation is the same criminal history
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    category that applied at sentencing on the underlying offense.
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             That means that Mr. Di Blasi's a criminal history
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    Category One.
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Pursuant to the revocation table that appears in Guideline Section 7B1.4, a Grade C violation with a criminal history category of one results in an imprisonment range of three to nine months.

18 United States Code 3583(e)(3) sets the maximum under the statute, a maximum imprisonment upon revocation for a Class C felony at two years.

Guideline Section 7B1.3(c)(1) provides that where the minimum term of imprisonment determined under 7B1.4 is at least one month, but not more than six months.

A minimum term may be satisfied either by a sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment that includes a term of supervised release with a condition that substitutes community confinement or home detention for any portion of the minimum term.

18 U.S.C. 3583(h) instructs that if the Court revokes supervised release, it may require a defendant to serve more time on supervised release after serving any prison term, not to exceed the maximum supervised release term authorized by statute. Here, that's three years.

Mr. Bagley, I've received and reviewed your client's letter and the letters written on his behalf by Jeffrey

Forester, Paul and Anne Salzer, Carly Moore (phonetic) -- I'm pronouncing that right -- and Dr. Blanche McCreary (phonetic).

Is there anything else that your client wants to

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    submit in writing?
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             MR. BAGLEY: No, Judge.
             THE COURT: Ms. Leydecker, does the Government wish to
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    submit anything in writing?
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             MS. LEYDECKER: No, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Leydecker, what would you like
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    to say on behalf of the Government?
             MS. LEYDECKER: Your Honor, the Government is
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    requesting that the Court sentence the defendant to both a
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    period of incarceration within the guidelines range that is
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    contemplated by the plea agreement, then to be followed by the
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    maximum period of supervised release allowable.
             In this case, I believe that would be three years
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    minus any term of incarceration he is ordered to serve.
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             In rendering its sentence, we're asking that the Court
    consider, number one, the defendant's repeated lying and
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    misstatements that he's made to his probation officer throughout
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    the course of the pendency of this case and the months leading
    up to the violation that's been filed here.
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             Also, I'd ask the Court to consider the defendant's
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    seeming obsession with treating patients as a doctor, even
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    though, at least currently, he does not have a medical license
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    and he's not able to practice.
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             And that is evidenced by his conduct here in this
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case, and it's further evidenced by the letter that he submitted

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to the Court in docket 14-1, dated June 1st, 2022, when he just seemingly emphasizes the fact that he's looking forward to being a better doctor and to treating patients.
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That's part of the reason that we're in the situation that he's in, is that here, he was acting as a licensed massage therapist, when he was not licensed.

At the time, he was not a licensed doctor either. And he went ahead and he treated patients as a massage therapist anyway.

So, it's the Government's position that a period of incarceration is necessary to first show the defendant the severity of the -- this offense here.

And then also a period of lengthy supervised release is necessary in order to make sure that the defendant is abiding the law and to ensure the safety of the community.

THE COURT: Mr. Taberski, would you like to say anything other than what's in the final report?

PROBATION OFFICER: I have nothing to add to the final
report, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Bagley, what would you like to say? And in the meantime, a couple of questions to think about commenting on, whether I should impose an additional term of supervised release and whether I should include special conditions of substance abuse testing and treatment, mental health treatment, search,

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and a requirement that he notify any employer if he's employed
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    in the medical or healthcare field and home detention.
             So, address those as you see fit, and then tell me
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    what the sentence ought to be.
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             MR. BAGLEY: Sure, Judge. So, I spoke with
    Mr. Di Blasi moments before this proceeding today and I asked
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    him, you know, let's say things go as well as possible today and
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    you are able to get released, what's the plan?
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             And he had a response immediately for me, Judge,
    without any coaching from me, without me telling him what to
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    say, anything of that nature.
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             Judge, he immediately spit out that in the interim,
    between the time that he was on release in this case and then
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    the time that he was detained, he had called up Aries
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    Transportation, which does transportation for disabled veterans.
             He had talked with them on the phone, done what
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    amounts to a phone interview with them.
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             He told them, Judge, that he has a felony and whether
    or not he could still be employed by this company.
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             They responded in the affirmative. That he indeed
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    could be employed, that he just needed to get his commercial
    license.
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             So that -- and Mr. Di Blasi also mentioned that he had
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    a commercial license in the past, so he knows the process. He's
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got to take an exam and he's ready and willing to do that.

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So he knows, Judge, that he can't go out and -- if released today, he can't go out and engage in conduct that is obviously medicine or, Judge, really even on the peripheries of medicine.

That's the reason that he's sitting here next to me,
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That's the reason that he's sitting here next to me,

Judge, in stripes and cuffs and a chain around his waist, Judge.

I don't know that there is a stronger way to make that point known.

As a defense attorney, Judge, I tend to think that I kind of wish that there were other ways that we could make points known rather than detaining people and putting them in jail and taking away their liberty.

But the point I think is made regardless of whether or not there was a better way to do it, Judge, that he can't do that type of work, at least not until he goes through any kind of proper channels that he may be able to in the future, Judge.

And I don't know what those channels would be. I'm not that kind of an attorney, Judge.

I do know that he does have something pending with the Department of Education. They handle, basically, the certification and licensure requirements for medical professionals, Judge.

So I know that there is a process that's happening tangential with this one, Judge.

But the point is -- maybe I'm being longwinded, and it

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USA v John Di Blasi - Proceedings - 6/8/22
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is that Mr. Di Blasi has a concrete plan to do something that
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    does not involve the medical field.
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             And I understand he signed his letter with his -- with
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    his title and with the degrees that he's had. I understand why
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    the prosecutor points that out.
             All I'd say to that, Judge, is look, it's difficult, I
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    think, for somebody who has spent their whole lives kind of
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    chasing one identity to drop that.
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             And, obviously, Mr. Di Blasi has to do that. And he
    will do that.
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             But not to excuse it, Judge, obviously, but to explain
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    it. You know, this is who Mr. Di Blasi was for a long period of
    his life, he was a doctor.
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             Just like me or you or Ms. Leydecker, I think it might
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    be difficult to have an identity outside of being an attorney.
    I think Mr. Di Blasi struggles with having an identity outside
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    of being a doctor.
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             And I understand that's gotten him into trouble in
    more ways that one, Judge, but I also think that it's somewhat
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    understandable why somebody in his position would struggle with
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    something like that.
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             So, you know, we're not opposed to further
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    supervision, if that's what the Court is considering.
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That's what the Government wants. I would ask though,

Judge, that if the Court is going to impose further supervision,

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that it -- that it impose a sentence.
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Mr. Di Blasi's now been detained for a month and a half -- I'm sorry, a month and a day. He was also on home incarceration for about three weeks.

I spoke with Ms. Mariano, who substituted for me one day when I couldn't be here. And if her recollection is correct, which I have no reason to doubt, Judge, is that the Court considered releasing Mr. Di Blasi again, on that occasion.

And it was somewhat of a difficult choice, I think on both fronts; both to release him the first time and then to put him in jail the second time.

Had that gone the other way, Mr. Di Blasi would have been here sitting here next to me without having spent that month in jail, but now he has.

And I think that that would be an appropriate culmination to this charge.

I also think, Judge, that if the Court weren't inclined to do that, then I'd ask the Court to consider one month of whatever the time served is, Judge, is one month and one day, but then impose some sort of time that -- of home -- I guess it would have to be home detention, because I think Mr. Di Blasi ought to be able to try to get employment and support himself. So -- and carry through with this plan.

So perhaps the remainder could be -- the guidelines provide for that. It's still a guideline sentence.

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It's not even a below quideline sentence, where it's a mixed sentence between incarceration, which he's already done, and home detention with the ability to work, or incarceration with the ability to work to make up for the remainder -something that would put that into the guidelines, Judge. So I don't know that I've answered your questions. know I addressed a couple of them. If there are still some out there, Judge, I'm happy to comment on them. THE COURT: You suggest or your hope that maybe there ought to be some other way to get through to your client -- to get through to people generally is one topic. But to get through to your client here, today, other than incarceration, and what is that way? How do I get through to this guy? MR. BAGLEY: Well, Judge, I don't know that I have an answer for you. I do know that he -- we've got incarceration already, so that was part of my -- I think part of my suggestion was that, you know, maybe there is another way, maybe there isn't. But in this case, we've already got a month of incarceration -- a month and day at Chautauqua County Jail. And I know that is not a pleasant place to be. I've talked to Mr. Di Blasi about it. He did spend a significant amount of time in the Bureau of Prisons. But as the Court knows, jail life is

different than prison life.

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And especially for somebody kind of in his position, with a criminal history of one, and -- you know, more along the lines of a white collar type of crime, Judge.

So, you know, jail is no picnic, Judge, and he's been in there a month. So, to the extent there isn't another way, we don't have to worry about it, because he's already -- we've already gotten one month of hopefully a lesson learned, Judge.

THE COURT: Ms. Leydecker, by the way, are there any victims who wish to be heard at this point?

MS. LEYDECKER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Di Blasi, what would you like to say on your behalf?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I'm very humbled by this whole experience. And as that letter I wrote to you, addressed to you, given through my attorney, I do want to clarify that I have no intention of practicing medicine without a license, nor massage therapy.

That lesson was very hard learned when I was somewhat convinced that I was okay doing that in a manner that I did with the Spa at Falling Waters. That was a misunderstanding that I very much learned from.

By no means will I go back out in this community and try to do anything medical without the proper licensure or credentialing, including something as simple as my CPR

recertification.

2.1

I was an American Heart Association instructor when I was in the military and I know what it takes to do all the little credentialing things.

So I apologize if that was a misunderstanding in my signature on the letter. It is a force of habit, I do sign my name Dr. Johnny Di Blasi.

That's just been my -- a force of habit and if that's required by the Court for me to no longer use that credential, by all means I'm willing and humbled to do so.

I can appreciate the perception of that on behalf of Ms. Leydecker over here, and I will do whatever it takes to be compliant to terms of your Court requirements.

I was tested for drug and alcohol well over a dozen times through the probation office and never failed a test, because I don't do drugs or abuse alcohol.

So I would appreciate the opportunity to very humbly reenter into society; help out in any way I can in my community, and be gainfully employed and a taxpayer, as I was.

I thank you for the time to express my thoughts and clarify, hopefully.

THE COURT: It is the judgment of this Court that

Mr. Di Blasi's term of supervised release is revoked and he is
sentenced to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a term of
time served.

In addition, upon release he shall be placed on supervised release for a term of 30 months with the first four months to be served on home detention.

So the new period is 30 months, first four months on home detention. Obviously, we'll allow him to get his driver's license -- commercial driver's license and get that job, if he wants it.

I'm going to state the rest of the conditions first and then go back and talk about reasons.

Within 72 hours of release, you shall report in person to the probation office where you are authorized to reside unless your probation officer instructs you differently.

You shall comply with the standard conditions of supervised release adopted by this Court.

You shall not commit any crimes under Federal, State or Local law.

You shall not possess a firearm, ammunition or any other dangerous device. You shall not unlawfully possess a controlled substance.

And regarding special conditions, since it was brought up here today, basically by Mr. Bagley, Mr. Di Blasi, I'm going to require that he follow any Department of Education or other State rules regarding how he holds himself out to the public, whether as a doctor or any other role that requires a license.

So, if there's a rule out there, he's got to follow

it. If he doesn't follow it, that's a violation, okay.

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He shall comply with the conditions of the location monitoring program, the home detention component for the first four months.

And he shall wear an electronic monitoring device and shall follow the monitoring procedures as outlined in probation form 61.

He must contribute to the cost of services rendered. This condition serves the statutory sentencing purposes of public protection and deterrence.

And I defer to probation's judgment on whether it needs to be radio frequency or GPS monitor.

Mr. Di Blasi shall participate in a program for substance abuse, including substance abuse testing such as urinalysis and other testing, and shall undergo a drug and alcohol evaluation and treatment if substance abuse is indicated by the testing.

The probation officer will supervise the details of any testing and treatment, including the selection of a treatment provider and schedule.

But if inpatient treatment is recommended, I must approve it, unless Mr. Di Blasi consents.

He is not to leave any treatment until completion or is ordered by the Court.

While in treatment and after discharge, he is to

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abstain from the use of alcohol. He must contribute to the cost of services rendered.
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This condition serves the statutory sentencing purposes of public protection and deterrence and rehabilitation.

He shall participate in a mental health treatment program, including a mental health evaluation and any treatment recommended.

The probation officer will supervise the details of any testing and treatment, including the selection of a provider and a schedule.

If inpatient treatment is recommended, I must approve it, unless Mr. Di Blasi consents. He is not to leave any treatment until completion or as ordered by the Court.

While in treatment or taking any psychotropic medication, he shall abstain from the use of alcohol.

He must contribute to the cost of services rendered. This condition serves the statutory sentencing purposes of public protection and deterrence and rehabilitation.

Mr. Di Blasi shall submit to a search of his person, property, vehicle, place of residence or any other property under his control based upon reasonable suspicion and shall permit confiscation of any evidence of contraband discovered.

This condition serves the statutory sentencing purposes of public protection and deterrence.

If Mr. Di Blasi's employment is in a medical or

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    healthcare related field, he must notify his employer of his
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    offense, which will be verified by the U.S. Probation Office.
             This condition serves the statutory sentencing
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    purposes of public protection and deterrence.
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             And I'm going to give you a little footnote here,
    Mr. Di Blasi, if you are not sure about this condition or any
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    other condition, call your probation officer, because I don't
    think they or I have any sense of humor about any of this
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    anymore, okay?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: And I think you probably have gathered
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    that by now.
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: To arrive at this sentence, I calculated
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    the applicable sentencing quidelines that I mentioned earlier.
             I considered the guidelines, as well as the sentencing
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    factors set forth in the sentencing statute as limited by
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    subsection E.
              I find that the sentence imposed here today is
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    sufficient, but not greater than necessary based on the
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    sentencing factors, again, set forth in 3553A, limited by E.
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             I'm imposing this sentence for several reasons.
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    Obviously, your lack of honesty with the probation office and
    admitted violation of the conditions are a breach of the Court's
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    trust and the sentence is attempting to reflect that breach of
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trust.

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This relationship that you have with the Court and with the probation office is an important one, and it just doesn't function if you are not being honest with them, so we are taking that seriously.

This lack of honesty was not a one-time occurrence.

It involved four months of deceit. The sustained nature of the conduct indicates the need for the sentence imposed to deter you and others from engaging in similar conduct in the future.

The supervision system only works when there are open lines of communication and trust between the defendant, the person under supervision, and the probation office.

Lack of honesty prevents the system from working as it's intended. It impacts the public.

You know, the lack of honesty here enabled you to work somewhere that you shouldn't have been working and without the probation office's knowledge.

I considered just a few weeks ago a case a lot like yours, Mr. Di Blasi, where the incarceration term was longer. It was two months.

So what's different here? You know, I just said something that actually makes your case worse, which is that you were interacting with the public in a way that you shouldn't have, that would have counselled in favor of a longer incarceration term.

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not, but since --

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On the other hand, your letters in support paint you
in a better light than without them, and I've taken that into
account in terms of your personal characteristics. I read them
this morning, but I can't seem to find them right now.
         In light of these circumstances, the sentence on the
violation is sufficient, but not greater than necessary to deter
future criminal conduct and to protect the public. I'm not sure
it is a quideline sentence.
         Mr. Taberski, is this a guideline sentence after all
or not?
         PROBATION OFFICER: One moment, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: You think it is? I'm not sure. I need to
make a finding on whether it is or isn't, but --
         MR. BAGLEY: Judge, unlike your courtroom deputy,
Ms. Henry, I have been wrong before, so -- I mean, it's possible
that I am. I thought, Judge, that the Court could combine the
two.
         PROBATION OFFICER:
                            That's correct, Your Honor.
                                                         It is
a guideline sentence. Although for a revocation hearing, Your
Honor would not need to note on the record whether it is or not.
         But with the combination of the home detention and the
time served, it is.
         THE COURT: Okay. And that's why I'm asking, solely
whether I need to recognize whether it's a guideline sentence or
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PROBATION OFFICER: It is, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: -- it is and I don't need to recognize it
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    either way, right? Okay.
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             MR. BAGLEY: Judge, can I just ask for clarification
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    on one point?
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             THE COURT:
                         Sure.
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             MR. BAGLEY: The search condition, is that based on
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    reasonable suspicion?
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             And if not, Judge, I would ask that you would impose
    it based only on reasonable suspicion of criminal or suspicious
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    activity.
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             THE COURT: I don't know if I said it or not, but it
    usually is only that way, right, Mr. Taberski?
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             PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Yeah. It should be reflected that way in
    the judgment.
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             MR. BAGLEY: Thank you, Judge.
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
             Mr. Di Blasi, I must advise you that you have a right
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    to appeal your sentence under certain circumstances,
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    particularly if you think your sentence is contrary to law.
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             A defendant may waive those rights as part of a plea
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    agreement. As I think you recognize, you entered into a plea
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    agreement where you waived some of your rights to appeal.
             Specifically, you waived all rights to appeal a
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sentence that falls within or is less than the guidelines range of imprisonment calculated in the plea agreement, which was three to nine months.

These waivers are generally enforceable, but if you believe the waiver is unenforceable, you can present that theory to the Appellate Court.

If you want to try to appeal some issue that you believe survives your waiver, you must file a notice of appeal within either 14 days of the entry of the judgment or within 14 days of the Government filing a notice of appeal, whichever is later.

If you request, the clerk must prepare and file a notice of appeal on your behalf. If you are unable to pay the costs of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal without paying costs.

You have the right to be represented by counsel on any appeal. And if you can't afford counsel, you have the right to have counsel appointed to represent you.

And if you can't afford to pay the cost of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal without paying those costs.

Ms. Leydecker, do you wish to make a motion regarding the second amended petition?

MS. LEYDECKER: Yes, Your Honor. At this time, the Government is moving to dismiss charges two, three and four of the second amended petition for offender under supervision.

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             THE COURT: Okay. That motion is granted.
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             Do you have anything further?
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             MS. LEYDECKER: I do not, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Mr. Bagley, do you have any further?
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             MR. BAGLEY: No, Judge. Thank you.
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             THE COURT: Okay. An amended judgement will be
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    prepared promptly on the form prescribed for judgments.
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             Mr. Di Blasi, I wish you well. Take your lawyer's
 9
    advice.
             I'm sure he will give it to you as to how you approach
    your interactions and your supervision going forward, all right?
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             MR. BAGLEY:
                          Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                              Thank you.
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             MS. LEYDECKER: Thank you, Judge.
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                   (Proceedings concluded at 3:34 p.m.)
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In accordance with 28, U.S.C., 753(b), I certify that these original notes are a true and correct record of proceedings in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York before the Honorable John L. Sinatra, Jr. s/ Bonnie S. Weber____ <u>May 30, 2023</u> Signature Date BONNIE S. WEBER Official Court Reporter United States District Court Western District of New York